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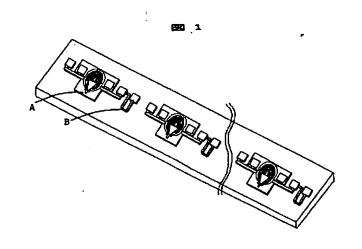
(54) 【発明の名称】記録再生分離型複合ヘッド及びその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】記録再生分離型複合ヘッドにおいて、高精度の 加工技術を維持したまま、コスト低減をはかる。

【構成】実素子の端子部を加工量測定素子の端子部と共 用化し、加工量検出素子のウエハ内の面積比率を低減す る。

【効果】高精度の加工技術を維持したまま、ウエハでの ヘッド実装密度を上げることにより、単体当たりの製造 コストの低減につながる。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】加工量検出素子を有する記録再生分離型複 合ヘッドにおいて、加工量検出素子の端子部が記録再生 分離型複合ヘッドの端子部と1ヶ以上共用することを特 徴とする記録再生分離型複合ヘッド。

【請求項2】上記請求項1に記載の記録再生分離型複合 ヘッドにおいて、

記録再生分離型複合ヘッドと加工量検出素子が共有する 端子部が誘導型記録ヘッドの端子部であることを特徴と する記録再生分離型複合ヘッド。

【請求項3】上記請求項1に記載の記録再生分離型複合 ヘッドにおいて、

加工量検出素子の検出部に磁気抵抗効果膜を用いたこと を特徴とする記録再生分離型複合ヘッド。

【請求項4】請求項1~4に記載の記録再生分離型複合 ヘッドにおいて、

加工量検出素子の端子部と記録再生分離型複合ヘッドの 端子部が共用する工程を有して成る記録再生分離型複合 ヘッドの製造方法。

【請求項5】記録再生分離型複合ヘッドを製造する為の 20 スライダープロック、及びウエハにおいて、加工量検出 素子の端子部と記録再生分離型複合ヘッドの端子部が共 有することを特徴とする。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は磁気ディスク装置に用い られる薄膜磁気ヘッド、及びその製造方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】誘導型記録ヘッドは基板上に多数の誘導 型記録ヘッドを一括形成し、その後、複数個の誘導型記 30 録ヘッドを搭載したプロック単位で、ヘッドスライダー 加工を行っていくため、ヘッド単体当たりの製造コスト を低減でき、かつ、ヘッド機能を髙精度化できるという 特徴がある。

【0003】この誘導型記録ヘッドの磁気信号の書き込 み、及び読みとり性能を決定する重要要因のひとつにギ ャップ深さの寸法精度があり、その加工方法は前記のよ うに、複数の誘導型記録ヘッドが搭載されたプロック状 態で加工する。その数は各製造者の決める方法により異 なるが、複数個の誘導型記録ヘッドが搭載されており、 そのプロックの長さは搭載数により異なる。このプロッ クにおいて、円板に対する浮上面を研磨等の方法によ り、加工して、各々の誘導型記録ヘッドのギャップ深さ の寸法を、同一プロック内で、均一に、しかも、高精度 に仕上げる。

【0004】このような加工方法の例としては、「特開 平3-272008号公報」に記載の方法が行われてい る。この特許では、誘導型記録ヘッドを複数個搭載した プロック状態で、ギャップ深さの加工を行う際のギャッ

ックの両端、もしくは、その他の位置に、ギャップ深さ の寸法値に対応して、信号が変化する加工量検出素子を 個別に設けておき、この素子の信号を端子より加工中に 検出しながら、光学的に直接観察できないギャップ深さ 寸法を間接的に検出し、加工を行うという方法である。 このほかにも、検出信号に電気抵抗以外の磁気信号ある いは磁気ヘッドのインダクタンス等が用いられている。 また、磁気抵抗効果型ヘッド再生ヘッドとし、誘導型記 録ヘッドと組み合わせた記録再生分離型複合ヘッドの場 10 合にも、同様に髙精度に加工する必要があり、加工量検 出素子を用いた加工法が実施されている。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】今後更に記録再生分離 型複合ヘッドのスライダーサイズの縮小、及び加工精度 の髙精度化に伴う加工量検出素子数の増加は、基板内に 占める加工量検出素子の面積比率をますます増加し、ス ライダー単本当たりの製造コストを増加させる。また、 スライダーサイズ同様、加工量検出素子のサイズも縮小 の方向に進んでおり、それに伴う端子部の小型化によ り、信号検出時の位置ズレや検出信号の劣化を起こす。

【0006】本発明は、髙精度の加工技術を保ちつつ、 加工量検出素子の面積を低減することにより、同一サイ ズ基板での実装数の増加をはかり、低コストで高精度な 記録再生分離型複合ヘッドの量産を可能にしたものであ る。また、加工量検出素子を使用する時に、磁気抵抗効 果型ヘッドに電圧が加わらないようにし、磁気抵抗効果 膜の破壊を防止したものである。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の課題を解決するた めに、基板上に形成された記録再生分離型複合ヘッドの 端子部と加工量検出素子の端子部を共用したものであ る。

【0008】さらに、記録再生分離型複合ヘッドの磁気 抵抗効果膜の破壊防止のために、磁気抵抗効果型ヘッド の端子部を用いず、誘導型記録ヘッドの端子部と加工量 検出素子の端子部を共用したものである。

[0009]

【作用】本発明により、加工量検出素子の面積の低減が 可能となり、基板上の記録再生分離型複合ヘッドの実装 40 数増加によるコストの低減ができる。

[0010]

【実施例】以下、本発明を実施例をもって詳細に説明す る。

【0011】(実施例1)図1に実素子である記録再生 分離型複合ヘッドの形成されたスライダープロックの一 実施例を示す斜視図である。Aは記録再生分離型複合へ ッドの実素子、Bは加工量検出素子である。図2に示し た実素子Aの斜視図の一部、及び図3に示した実素子A の断面図にて形成方法を詳細に示す。ペースアルミナ膜 プ深さの寸法の把握、及び制御方法として、ヘッドプロ 50 1が積層されたセラミック基板上2に、スパッタリング

法等で成膜されたNiFeなる下部シールド3、アルミ ナ等の絶録膜から成る下部ギャップ膜4を成膜する。更 に、磁気抵抗効果膜5、磁区制御膜6からなる複合膜を この上に、順次、連続的に形成する。このとき、加工量 検出素子の検出部もフォトマスク上にあらかじめ配置し ておき、フォトリソグラフィ技術により実素子Aと同時 に形成する。その後、磁気抵抗効果膜5に電流を供給す るための電極7を実素子、及び加工量検出素子に検出部 と同様の方法により形成し、アルミナ等の絶縁膜から成 る上部ギャップ8、下部シールド膜同様、NiFe等か 10 スライダーブロックの別の実施例を示す斜視図である。 ら成る上部シールド膜9を形成することにより、再生に 用いられる磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドが形成される。

【0012】さらに、磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドの上部シー ルド上に、記録用ヘッドのギャップ10を形成後、順 次、層間絶縁膜11、コイル12、上部磁性膜13を形 成し、記録用誘導型磁気ヘッドが形成される。このと き、加工量検出素子の一方の電極7上に、誘導型磁気へ ッドの端子接続用の引き出し線を接続する。これによ り、後工程で端子部の共用が可能となる。

【0013】同様に、磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドの端子部と 20 加工量検出素子Bの端子部を接続することは可能であ る。しかしながら、磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドを構成する膜 が非常に薄く、絶縁破壊されやすいため、接続を行った 結果、スライダープロックに切断後、浮上面加工時に加 工量検出素子に加工量を電気信号に変える為に電位を加 えると、不要な電位が磁気抵抗効果型ヘッド部に加わっ て、磁気抵抗効果型ヘッドが破壊される場合がある。こ れに対して、誘導型磁気ヘッドでは、コイルと磁気コア 間に膜厚数 μmの絶縁膜があるため、加工量検出素子の 端子部と誘導型磁気ヘッドの端子部を接続しても誘導型 30 A…実素子、 磁気ヘッドは破壊されない。従って、共用する端子は誘 導型ヘッドの端子とすべきである。

【0014】最後に、実素子、及び加工量検出素子の両 素子に、柱状の下部端子14をめっき法等により形成す る。さらに、スパッタ法で形成されたアルミナ等の保護 膜の表面をラップ加工して下部端子を所定量露出させた 後、リード線を接続するための上部端子15を形成し、

ウエハ作成工程は完了する。

【0015】上記のような製造方法により形成されたウ エハはスライダープロック単位に切断される。このスラ イダーブロックの長さは実素子A、及び加工量検出素子 Bの搭載数により、製造者毎に異なる。本発明により、 形成されたウエハでは実素子Aの実装数が従来の1.5 倍になり、加工精度を維持したまま、製造コストの低減 が可能になった。

【0016】 (実施例2) 図4に本発明によるところの 加工量検出素子の端子部をその両隣に配置された相異な る実素子の端子部と共用した。これにより、加工量検出 素子の専用の端子部が不要となり、実素子Aの実装密度 が向上できるという効果がある。

[0017]

【発明の効果】加工量検出素子の端子部を実素子と共用 することにより、加工量検出素子の面積が低減できるた め、実装密度を上げることができる。また、加工量検出 素子の引出線を接続する端子部の上部端子の面積を拡大 することができ、加工量検出素子量から電気信号がとり やすくすることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】スライダープロックの斜視図の一例。

【図2】記録再生分離型複合ヘッドの斜視図の一例。

【図3】記録再生分離型複合ヘッドの断面図の一例。

【図4】加工量検出素子の端子部を両隣に配置された相 異なる実素子の端子部と共用した記録再生分離型複合へ ッドのスライダーブロックの斜視図の一例。

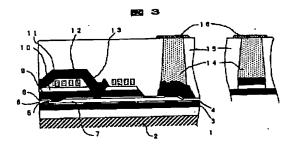
【符号の説明】

子、15…保護膜、

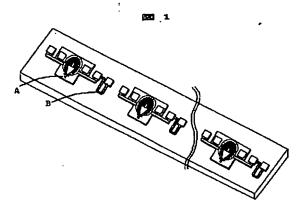
B…加工量検出素子、 1 …ペ ースアルミナ、2…基板、 3…下部シール 4…下部ギャップ、5…磁気抵抗効果膜、 ۴, 7…電極、8…上部ギャップ、 …磁区制御膜、 9…上部シールド兼下部コア、10…記録ヘッド用ギ ャップ、 11…層間絶縁膜、12…コ イル、 13…上部磁性膜、 14…下部端

16…上部端子。

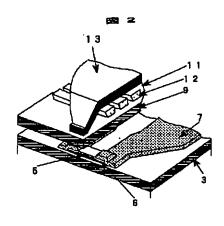
【図3】



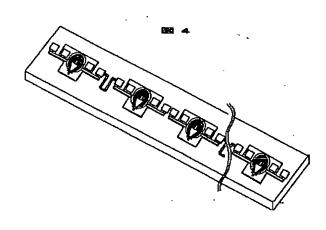
【図1】



【図2】







フロントページの続き

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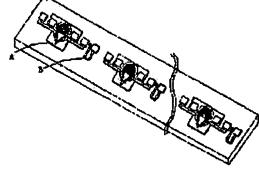
SASADA YUKIO

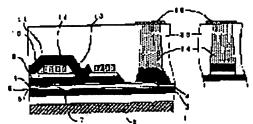
(54) RECORDING AND REPRODUCING SEPARATION TYPE COMBINED HEAD AND ITS PRODUCTION

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To decrease the area of a reduction ratio detecting element and to increase a packaging density by commonly using the terminal part of the reduction ratio detecting element for an actual element.

CONSTITUTION: This recording and reproducing sepn. type combined head is provided with an actual element A and a reduction ratio detecting element B in combination. A lower shield 3 of NiFe film formed by a sputtering method, etc., and a lower gap film 4 consisting of an insulating film of alumina, etc., are formed on a ceramic substrate 2 laminated with a base alumina film 1. Further, combined films consisting of a magnetoresistance effect film 5 and a magnetic domain control film 6 are successively and continuously formed thereon.





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At this time, the detecting part of the reduction ratio detecting element B is also arranged previously on a photomask and is simultaneously formed with the actual elements A by a photolithography technique. Electrodes for supplying current to the magneto-resistance effect film 5 are thereafter formed at the actual element A and the reduction ratio detecting element B by the method similar to the method for forming the detecting part. An upper shielding film 9 consisting of NiFe, etc., is formed similarly to the upper gap part 8 consisting of the insulating film of alumina, etc., and the lower shielding film, by which the magneto-resistive head used for reproduction is obtd.

LEGAL STATUS

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The record playback discrete-type combined head characterized by the terminal area of the amount sensing element of processings sharing one or more pieces with the terminal area of a record playback discrete-type combined head in the record playback discrete-type combined head which has the amount sensing element of processings.

[Claim 2] The record playback discrete-type combined head characterized by the terminal area which a record playback discrete-type combined head and the amount sensing element of processings share being a terminal area of an induction type recording head in a record playback discrete-type combined head given in above-mentioned claim 1.

[Claim 3] The record playback discrete-type combined head characterized by using the magnetoresistive effect film for above-mentioned claim 1 in the record playback discrete-type combined head of a publication at the detecting element of the amount sensing element of processings.

[Claim 4] The manufacture approach of the record playback discrete-type combined head which has the process which the terminal area of the amount sensing element of processings and the terminal area of a record playback discrete-type combined head share, and changes in a record playback discrete-type combined head according to claim 1 to 4.

[Claim 5] In the slider block for manufacturing a record playback discrete-type combined head, and a wafer, it is characterized by the terminal area of the amount sensing element of processings and the terminal area of a record playback discrete-type combined head sharing.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the thin film magnetic head used for a magnetic disk drive, and its manufacture approach.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] An induction type recording head is the block unit which carried two or more induction type recording heads, after that, package formation of many induction type recording heads is carried out on a substrate, since it performs head slider processing, it can reduce the manufacturing cost per head simple substance, and it has the description that-izing of the head function can be carried out [highly precise].

[0003] The dimensional accuracy of the depth of gap is in one of the important factors which opts for the writing and readout engine performance of a magnetic signal of this induction type recording head, and that processing approach is processed as mentioned above by the block status in which two or more induction type recording heads were carried. Although the number changes with approaches to decide each manufacturer, two or more induction type recording heads are carried, and the die length of the block changes with numbers of loading. In this block, the surfacing side over a disk is processed by approaches, such as polish, and, moreover, homogeneity is made to the dimension of the depth of gap of each induction type recording head with high precision within the same block.

[0004] As an example of such a processing approach, the approach of a publication is performed to "JP,3-272008,A." By this patent, an induction type recording head by the carried block status as grasp of the dimension of the depth of gap at the time of processing the depth of gap, and the control approach -- the both ends of a head block -- or It is the approach of processing it by detecting indirectly the depth-of-gap dimension which cannot carry out direct observation optically, preparing the amount sensing element of processings from which a signal changes in other locations according to the individual corresponding to the dimension value of the depth of gap, and detecting the signal of this component during processing from a terminal. In addition, magnetic signals other than electric resistance or the inductance of the magnetic head is used for the detecting signal. Moreover, it is necessary to consider as the magneto-resistive effect mold head reproducing head, and to process it with high precision similarly in the case of the record playback discrete-type combined head combined with the induction type recording head, and the processing method using the amount sensing element of processings is enforced.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The increment in the number of the amount sensing elements of processings accompanying contraction of the slider size of a record playback discrete-type combined head and highly-precise-izing of process tolerance increases increasingly the rate of surface ratio of the amount sensing element of processings occupied in a substrate, and makes the manufacturing cost per slider single book increase by from now on further. Moreover, like slider size, the size of the amount sensing element of processings is also progressing towards contraction, and degradation of the location

gap at the time of signal detection or a detecting signal is caused by the miniaturization of the terminal area accompanying it.

[0006] It enables mass production of a highly precise record playback discrete-type combined head for the increment in the number of mounting in the same size substrate by the scale and low cost by reducing the area of the amount sensing element of processings, this invention maintaining a highly precise processing technique. Moreover, when using the amount sensing element of processings, it is made for an electrical potential difference not to join a magneto-resistive effect mold head, and destruction of the magneto-resistive effect film is prevented.

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, the terminal area of a record playback discrete-type combined head and the terminal area of the amount sensing element of processings which were formed on the substrate are shared.

[0008] Furthermore, for destructive prevention of the magneto-resistive effect film of a record playback discrete-type combined head, the terminal area of a magneto-resistive effect mold head is not used, but the terminal area of an induction type recording head and the terminal area of the amount sensing element of processings are shared.

[0009]

[Function] By this invention, reduction of the area of the amount sensing element of processings is attained, and reduction of the cost by the increment in the number of mounting of the record playback discrete-type combined head on a substrate can be performed.

[0010]

[Example] Hereafter, this invention is explained to a detail with an example.

[0011] (Example 1) It is the perspective view showing one example of the slider block with which the record playback discrete-type combined head which is a real component was formed in drawing 1. A is the real component of a record playback discrete-type combined head, and B is the amount sensing element of processings. A part of perspective view of the real component A shown in drawing 2 and the sectional view of the real component A shown in drawing 3 show the formation approach to a detail. The base alumina film 1 forms the lower gap film 4 which changes from insulator layers formed by the sputtering method etc., such as the lower shielding 3 which becomes NiFe, and an alumina, to ceramic substrate top 2 by which the laminating was carried out. Furthermore, the bipolar membrane which consists of magneto-resistive effect film 5 and magnetic-domain control film 6 is continuously formed one by one on this. At this time, on a photo mask, the detecting element of the amount sensing element of processings also arranges beforehand, and is formed with a photolithography technique at the real component A and coincidence. Then, the magneto-resistive effect mold head used for playback is formed by forming the electrode 7 for supplying a current to the magneto-resistive effect film 5 by the approach same to a real component and the amount sensing element of processings as a detecting element, and forming the up shielding film 9 which consists of NiFe etc. as well as the up gap 8 which consists of insulator layers, such as an alumina, and the lower shielding film.

[0012] Furthermore, on up shielding of a magneto-resistive effect mold head, after forming the gap 10 of the head for record, an interlayer insulation film 11, a coil 12, and the up magnetic film 13 are formed, and the induction type magnetic head for record is formed one by one. At this time, the outgoing line for the terminal strapping of the induction type magnetic head is connected on one electrode 7 of the amount sensing element of processings. Thereby, common use of a terminal area is attained at a back process.

[0013] Similarly, it is possible to connect the terminal area of a magneto-resistive effect mold head and the terminal area of the amount sensing element B of processings. However, if potential is applied in order to change the amount of processings into the amount sensing element of processings after cutting to a slider block at an electrical signal at the time of surfacing side processing as a result of connecting since the film which constitutes a magneto-resistive effect mold head is very thin and dielectric breakdown tends to be carried out, unnecessary potential joins the magneto-resistive effect mold head section, and a magneto-resistive effect mold head may be destroyed. On the other hand, in the induction

type magnetic head, since the insulator layer of several micrometers thickness is between a coil and a magnetic core, even if it connects the terminal area of the amount sensing element of processings, and the terminal area of the induction type magnetic head, the induction type magnetic head is not destroyed. Therefore, the terminal to share should be used as the terminal of an induction type head. [0014] Finally, the lower column-like terminal 14 is formed in a real component and both the components of the amount sensing element of processings by the galvanizing method etc. Furthermore, after carrying out lap processing of the front face of protective coats, such as an alumina formed by the spatter, and carrying out specified quantity exposure of the lower terminal, the up terminal 15 for connecting lead wire is formed, and a wafer creation process is completed.

[0015] The wafer formed by the above manufacture approaches is cut per slider block. The die length of this slider block changes for every manufacturer with numbers of loading of the real component A and the amount sensing element B of processings. Reduction of a manufacturing cost was attained the number of mounting of the real component A increasing 1.5 times over the past with the formed wafer, and maintaining process tolerance by this invention.

[0016] (Example 2) It is the perspective view showing another example of a slider block of the place depended on this invention at <u>drawing 4</u>. The terminal area of the amount sensing element of processings was shared with the terminal area of the real component which has been arranged in the neighbors and which is different from each other. The terminal area of dedication of the amount sensing element of processings becomes unnecessary by this, and it is effective in the ability to improve the packaging density of the real component A. [0017]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the area of the amount sensing element of processings can be reduced by sharing the terminal area of the amount sensing element of processings with a real component, packaging density can be raised. Moreover, an electrical signal can be made easy to be able to expand the area of the up terminal of a terminal area which connects the leader line of the amount sensing element of processings, and to take from the amount of amount sensing elements of processings.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] An example of the perspective view of a slider block.

[Drawing 2] An example of the perspective view of a record playback discrete-type combined head.

[Drawing 3] An example of the sectional view of a record playback discrete-type combined head.

[Drawing 4] An example of the perspective view of a slider block of the record playback discrete-type combined head which shared the terminal area of the amount sensing element of processings with the terminal area of the real component which has been arranged in neighbors, and which is different from each other.

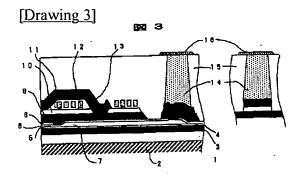
[Description of Notations]

A -- Real component, B -- The amount sensing element of processings 1 -- A base alumina, 2 -- Substrate, 3 -- Lower shielding 4 [6 -- Magnetic-domain control film,] -- A lower gap, 5 -- Magnetoresistive effect film 7 -- An electrode, 8 -- Up gap 9 -- A lower [up shielding-cum-] core, 10 -- The gap for recording heads, 11 -- An interlayer insulation film, 12 -- Coil 13 -- Up magnetic film 14 [16 -- Up terminal.] -- A lower terminal, 15 -- Protective coat

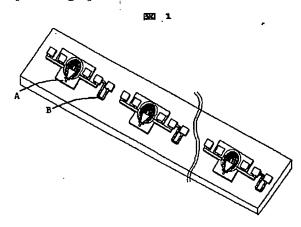
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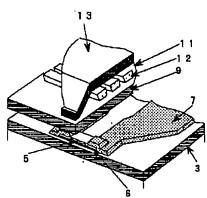
DRAWINGS



[Drawing 1]







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